



# Daily Democrat.

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OFFICE—

South Side Green Street, two doors below the Customhouse.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1864.

## NOTICE TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS

The Daily Democrat delivered by carriers throughout the city will hereafter be at the rate of twenty-five cents per week, including the Sunday paper.

## MICCELLAN MEETING SATURDAY NIGHT:

### AROUSE! AROUSE!

Remember, Democrats of Louisville, that the 17th inst. has been designated by the Chicago Convention as a suitable day to ratify the nominations of McClellan and Pendleton for President and Vice President of the United States.

Let the Democracy turn out en masse and present a solid column on the occasion. The public heart is beating responsive to the nominations. The masses are for McClellan—the soldiers are for him—the people of all shades and grades of opinion are for him; all prefer him to Mr. Lincoln, except the handful of men who have wool on the brain. There are a few—only twenty, perhaps—in the city, who are honestly in favor of President Lincoln's re-election. The others, and their name is legion, are for Little Mac. Let them show the earnestness of their purpose in behalf of their chosen champion on Saturday night.

Address will be made by popular speakers, and the occasion should be worthy of our chosen champions.

Turn out solid column.

**HOTEL NEWS.**  
The draft on Monday next.

Provost Marshal Womack announces through our columns this morning that the draft for the Fifth Congressional District will be made on Monday next. He further announces that no more substitutes can be taken before the draft. There will be a general conference for them after Monday next. The man who draw a prize in the lottery has but two options to go or send a sub.

**STREET RAILROADS—THE WORK OF LAVING THE TRACK RE-COMMENCED**—Several months since the City Council granted a charter, of which A. T. Boyle is President, and which was known as the "Louisville City Railway Company," the privilege of running street railroads through certain streets of the city, the company giving bonds in the sum of \$20,000 for the completion of the line within a specified time, which bond was given and the work commenced, but, owing to some trouble in the shipping of the iron, the work was suspended. Yesterday the iron arrived at J. T. Sonville, and the enterprise was at once resumed. A large number of hands were put to work, and by dark last evening a square of ground was broken up. The rails will at once be laid, and in less than two months from this date the cars will be running through Main street, and before this time next year the track will be laid through the principal cross streets. The company has already received four cars, which, for convenience and comfort, exceed those we have seen in other cities.

**POLICE PROCEEDINGS—Wednesday, Sept. 14.** Edward D. Hamlin and James Cameron, suspected felons, discharged.

Wm. Solter, drunk, discharged.

Pat. Ryan, drunk and disorderly; confined. Joseph Litter, drunk and disorderly; discharged.

Logan Edwards, assaulting Edmund Hill; confined.

Joseph Sheff, drunk and disorderly; fined \$5.

Joseph Stebb and Wm. Goad, disorderly conduct; bail in \$100 for one month each.

John Wood and Con. Huffy, stealing \$100 from James Ford. Huffy was discharged on the motion of the City Attorney; Wood was held in \$100 to answer.

Neal O'Donnell, stealing \$50 from Pat. Murphy; confined until Friday morning.

**SANTARY—**Since the raid of Wheeler on the Chattanooga railroad, the Military Commission have been unable to find anything to the soldiers in the front. Six hundred and sixty-seven barrels of powder have been sent from Indiana to Col. H. in this city, for shipment, which will take place in a few days, as the line of communication is now open. Col. H. who has charge of the branch in this city, has established his office on Sixth street, near Walnut. This agency is established by the Governor of Indiana for the purpose of giving information with reference to Indiana regiments serving in the Army of the Cumberland; also, for the care of sick and wounded soldiers. Persons desiring information are respectfully invited to call. All services free of charge.

**SCHOOL BOARD**—At a special meeting of the School Board last night, the bond of Donald McPherson, lately elected Secretary, was approved. The attendance at our public schools is improving so fast that at present there is not sufficient room in our school buildings to accommodate all the students. In view of this fact the School Board last night memorialized the City Council to make an appropriation for the erection of extra buildings. This is an important matter, and we hope the Council will give their serious attention.

**NO FELONY CASES TO BE TRIED BEFORE THE POLICE COURT TO-DAY**—Judge Johnson gave notice in the Police Court yesterday that he would examine no more felony cases until Friday morning. The regular court is mostly docked, which was to have commenced last Monday week, but had not yet been more than half completed, and the Judge stated that to-day would be spent in attending to it, and that other cases would have to be continued until Friday.

**DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM**—Mr. John Blount, an instructor in the Kentucky institution for the deaf and dumb at Dixville, will be in the city for several days, and may be found at W. K. Allan's, No. 203 Green street, between Second and Third, where he will be glad to see the parents or friends of any deaf mute children in the city, and will give them all the information necessary for their admission into the asylum.

**GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH**—There is a conference going on in the German Baptist Church on the corner of Hancock and Chestnut streets. It began last evening and will continue for one week. The ministers, elders, etc., of other German Baptist congregations are invited to take part in the exercises.

**HOUSE OF REFUGE**—We understand that the work on this building is being pushed forward with vigor, and that the house will be ready for occupation by Christmas.

**DON'T FORGET**—The friends of McClellan and Pendleton will bear in mind the ratification meeting, which takes place in New Albany to-night. Go all.

Two hundred sick and wounded soldiers arrived last night from Nashville, and were distributed in the general hospitals.

The pump on the corner of First and Green streets is out of order. Will the pump man see to it?

The following is a list of officers and men on duty at Barracks No. 1 and Exchange Barracks, and the duty they are engaged in: Major Alex. Magruder, Twenty-seventh, Kentucky Infantry, commanding Barracks No. 1 and Exchange Barracks. Lieut. J. B. Morris, Co. E, Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry, Adjutant. Officer of the Day—Warren P. Howe, P. M. Captain H. A. Denton, Twelfth Kentucky cavalry. Captain R. J. Heller, Second North Carolina mounted infantry. Lieutenant E. A. Sarge, Co. E, One Hundred and Twelfth Infantry. Lieutenant Wm. Shuler, Forty-eighth Kentucky mounted infantry. Captain W. H. Hawley, Quartermaster of Twenty-eighth Kentucky. Lieutenant A. W. Lamar, Sixty-third Indiana infantry—in command of post.

Captain F. P. Howe, Thirtieth Kentucky, in charge of Perry Guards. Captain G. W. Powers, Thirtieth Kentucky, in charge of Adjutant's Clerk—Charles Cleveland. Recceving Clerk—Robert W. Thompson. Transport Clerk—John C. Collier. Pass Clerk—Frederick Cleveland. Descriptive Roll Clerk—George Humphrey. Roll Clerk—William E. Thompson. Robert in charge of Transportation—Lorenzo Day, Wm. McElveen. In charge of Guardhouse—Sergeant Joseph Shaf-

er. In charge of Commissary Department—Cyrus E. Phipps. In charge of Dining Hall—Henry Chester. Number of men on duty in companies—Co. A, 311 men; Co. B, 311 men; Co. C, 65; Co. D, 63.

RECRUITS BARRACKS.

Captain Ward, Fifth Indiana cavalry, in command. Clerk—Levi Moore. Captain—David Michael. In charge of Prisoners' Compound—Chet. Strong. Quartermaster—Chet. Strong. Number of men on duty, 140. Post Clerk—John B. Moore.

The above comprise all those who are now on duty, and are all clever gentlemen.

**HOTEL NEWS**—There are at present in full operation twelve hospitals in this city and vicinity, five in New Albany (including one floating or navy hospital), and three in Jeffersonville, all of which are in charge of skillful and efficient officers. There are at present no cases in all of these (21 in number) 1,600 patients, who daily receive the kindest care and attention; and we venture to say there is not a more comfortable, and well regulated organization of the kind to be found in this country, where the poor sick or wounded soldier, Federal or rebel, receives more of the comforts of life and medical care and attention, than those in the hospitals in and around the city of Louisville.

A man who was intoxicated was arrested yesterday and conveyed to the guardhouse at the barracks, where he remained Sergeant Shaffer that he had just dropped into a hole I can't see it for the dust, and we were one of them. We took the office in search of him, and our stars a little in it's service. However we captured it, and took it and strolled through the different localities where we expected to "pick up" something, which we did—ourselves, a hole in the ground lit up about two miles away full of dust and thorn. It was in fact, just as we were trying to get a pile of feathers to make a nest in the old wall on Main street, falling on the old wall on Main street. He said he had a "J. F." all over, and had killed a man, and wouldn't mind killing another. He is safe now, for a while at least.

UNUSUAL—The fair was well attended last night. The following ladies have charge of tables, &c.: Mrs. Tupper, Mrs. Song, Mrs. Biedewald and Mrs. Seengen. The post office is in charge of the Misses Drehman, Schatz, Roth and Billing. The wheel of fortune was in charge of the Misses Buckel and Rehlemer. The refreshment and other tables are all well supplied. Go to night.

Lieutenant Morris made a general clean out of the guardhouse yesterday afternoon of soldiers who had been imprisoned for different acts, drunkenness, etc., and furnished them with transportation to the front, with orders to report to their different regiments. They had better be in the front fighting than in the rear drinking.

**REBEL PRISONERS**—The following number of rebel officers and prisoners and deserters arrived on the train from Nashville last evening: Six commissioned officers, one hundred and fifty-one privates, five deserters and four citizens of Georgia. They were confined in the military prison and commanded to the care of Captain Pratt.

Ladies are said to have given \$100 for the benefit of the soldiers and their families.

Parents should give Harriet's popular song to give their children when they are a little remedy for worms. We have it spoken of very highly.

Ladies can find the latest styles of hats for themselves and children at Green & Green's, corner of Main and Fourth. This house has original styles, and always obtain their Eastern goods from the most celebrated houses.

For SALE—Two splendid snow-cases, one shelving, seven wide by eleven in height.

F. Barnes, No. 400 Union Street.

FIVE HUNDRED WEBSTER'S UN-ADMITTED DICTIONARIES just received at the Gif Book store, 210 Fourth street. We have in all various styles of binding, including the English, French, German, &c., all of which we sell at the lowest possible prices, and a gift with every book from fifty cents to one hundred dollars. Books, albums, Bibles and prayer books at wholesale at Eastern prices.

selldw

516. Wholesale Millinery Goods. 316.

1864. FALL.

OTIS, VELVET, TAFFETA AND STAPLE RIBBON stock is very heavy and worthy the attention of the trade.

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## SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

### PITTSDRO AND ARMSTRONG GUNS.

The London Times, after rehearsing the results of some experiments made at Shoburness with an Armstrong 600 pounder, concludes that this weapon is capable of smashing through the strongest sea-going armor-clad that could be got to float, at a distance of four thousand yards, or even more; and it then informs its readers that "the Americans have now literally hundreds of 600-pound guns, and have just succeeded in casting, at Pittsburg, a 20-lb gun, and a special shot of sixteen hundred pounds." It thinks the result of the experiments it reports to be that there are not "altogether wrong" in trusting to heavy shots at low velocities, and frankly acknowledges that there is no charge of powder that could be expected to send the sixteen hundred pound shot out of its gun, which would not at close range "the sure to tell with almost sinking effect on the very best of our iron-clads."

AN UNDER-SEA FLEET.—The Ironmonger and Metal Trade Advertiser, in speaking of the trade of Birmingham, has the following statement: "The Messrs. Russell are now engaged in the manufacture of an extensive and very novel order for the Russian Government, who seem to have resolved upon making that country a great maritime power. A fleet of war vessels, to sail under the surface, are now being constructed in Russia. To meet some idea of the magnitude of the Russian enterprise, it may be noted that the cost of the tubewhale, alone for a single vessel of this submarine fleet will be nearly nine thousand pounds. It will contain no less than fifty-eight lengths of wrought iron tubes, of sixty-four feet, having a thirteen-inch bore, and a thickness of seven-eighths of an inch. The specification demand that they shall be capable of bearing a pressure of two thousand pounds to the square inch. The submarine boat, which these tubes are destined for, is of such dimensions that it is estimated that two hundred tons of iron and steel will be used in its construction. The cost of the iron is calculated to reach one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds, or twenty-seven thousand pounds, and the expenditure of this amount has been authorized by the Emperor. Each vessel is to have engines worked by compressed air, and to have a very strong beak, with provision for attaching large cylinders charged with powder, at the bottom of vessels, to be fired by electricity. The parties navigating the vessel will see what they are doing by means of 'bulls'-eyes,' and they will be able to regulate the depth at which they swim, generally keeping quite close to the surface."

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.—A recent work by Saxy lays down this rule, that there is always atmospheric disturbance when the moon crosses the earth's equator, or is at the greatest distance from it. That if the period of greatest disturbance of this period, it has a marked influence on the weather, which is greatly increased if, at the same time, the moon is in perigee, or nearest the earth.

NO MOTORS IN NOVELS.—The fact has been recently stated by a writer on modern novels and novelists that few authors of fiction attempt to introduce in their works the character of a motor. Dickens has very few in the many volumes which he has written. None of Miss Bronte's heroines have a motor, and even S. Walter Scott and Miss Edgeworth rarely introduce the character. "The heroines of fiction have no motors." There are exceptions, but there are few. The author of the following article, however, furnishes a single exception: "The inventive genius of writers, who aim not so much to instruct as to amuse and amaze. No one can have read novels without having had the conviction forced upon the mind that secrecy and misunderstanding, not to say deception, underlie every work of fiction. By an outspoken word or candid avowal of the truth, the long drawn torturing array of circumstances would melt into the air, and the romances be turned into the reality of daily life. The necessity of deception doubtless has much to do with the expulsion of suspicion from the pages of novels. The heroine must remain the victim of attentions and sufferings from which no one has authority or power to free her."

But still stronger cause for the omission exists in the fact that a heroine must be suffered to act out, without restraint, those natural impulses and wild passions of her heart which any mother, however worldly, grieves to behold exemplified in a daughter. Liberty of speech and liberty of action are inseparable from the brilliant heroines of sensational novels. She could never be subjected for a moment to the gentle check of a mother's eye or a father's glance. Thus the mother is dispensed with as an element quite too dull and common-place to be compatible with popular taste.

ORIGINAL IDENTITY.—Professor C. of one of our flourishing New England colleges, was an able man, but unfortunately had a hobby, which he rode in season and out of season, much to the annoyance of the students. His was an exceedingly fine gun metaphysical theory, to the effect that the original identity of a substance is never lost by any transmutation or change which may take place in respect of the substance itself.

One lecture evening, after the worthy Professor had expatiated for some length on his favorite topic, an irreverent student asked leave to propose a question, when the following colloquy ensued:

Student.—You see this knife I hold in my hand?

Prof.—Certainly.

Student.—If I should lose the blade, would it have a new one put in its place, would it be the same knife afterwards?

Prof.—Most assuredly.

Student.—Then if I should subsequently lose the handle, and get it replaced, would it still be the same knife?

Prof.—Certainly.

Student.—Then if some one should find the original blade and handle and put them together, what knife would that be?

The answer of the Professor is not repeated.

DISCOURAGING CHILDREN.—It is somewhere related that a poor soldier, having had his skull fractured, was told by the doctor that his brains were ruined. "Do write and tell father of it," said he, "for he always had bad no brains." How many fathers and mothers tell their children this, and how often do they make a remark contribute not a little to produce any development of the brain! A grown person tells a child he is brainless, foolish, a blockhead, or that he is deficient in some mental or moral faculty, and, in nine cases out of ten, the statement is believed; the thought that it may be partially so, like an inborn to repress the confidence and energies of that child. We know a boy who, at the age of ten years, had become depressed with self-finding and reproach, not duly mingled with encouraging words. The world appeared dark around him, he had been so often told of his failings and deficiencies. A single word of praise and approbation carelessly dropped in his hearing, showed his whole course of thought. We have often heard it said, "that word saved me." The moment he thought he could do well, he resolved that he would; and he has done well. Parents, these are important considerations.

IT IS A SCANDAL THAT THE SACRED NAME OF LOVE SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THAT FORM OF IT WHICH IS Seldomest Found Pure, and which very often has not the least particle of real love in it.

THE GREATEST OF ALL CUNNING IS TO APPEAR BLACK TO THE SHARER, AND FOR US, BEING NEVER SO EASILY DECEIVED AS WHEN THEY ARE ENDEAVORING TO DECEIVE OTHERS.

WHY ARE THE LADIES OUT SHOPPING LIKE BIRDS THAT ARE LONG ON THE WING? BECAUSE IT IS A CONSIDERABLE TIME BEFORE THEY SETTLE ON THEIR PURCHASE (PERHAPS).

OUR SORROWS ARE LIKE THUNDER-CLOUDS, WHICH SEEM IN THE DISTANCE, BUT WHICH SEEM AS THEY APPROACH.

**TIGER SHOOTING.**—A writer in the Field of July 23d, in discussing on the above subject and the dangers attendant thereto, says:

I do not think any sport in India can compare with tiger shooting, and have never seen anything to equal the excitement of the rush and roar of the wounded tiger charging still between man (with the best weapon in the world and let him be the best shot) and the tiger the contest on foot is unequalled.

In 1860, while besting for sambur, I came across the fresh tracks of a tiger. The bamboo jungle was in some places so dense that I had to creep under the branches; in others the ground was clear, and the grass having been burnt an hour or two before, the tracks were as perfect as possible. Just beyond a narrow pass, with a precipitous bank on the right and a steep descent on the left, I saw the tiger among the bushes, so protected by the jungle that I could not get a clear shot. I sent word to the beaters at the head of the ravine to advance and lay down on the side of rock in the center of the pass, within eight yards, which was the tiger's most range. At that time I had killed but two tigers, and thought that a shot in the place would drop them at once. Since then I have gained experience, and had many opportunities of studying their wonderful tenacity of life. On the beaters advancing, I watched the tigress (as she proved to be) coming on in front until she reached the spot I had fixed upon as the scene of our struggle, when I fired. Before I could rise to my knees the brute's mouth was within one foot of the muzzle of my rifle, and the second bullet, a two-inch conical, went down her throat and broke her neck. I was terribly afraid of her falling on me, but she reared upright, and, as I rolled on one side, the bullet hit the bone of the shoulder, passed through the heart, and out at the other side, making a wound large enough to have let the life out of any animal less tenacious of it.

I have known several instances of tigers charging home after receiving mortal wounds both from shells and bullets.

BRIGANDS IN TUSCANY.—Brigandage has suddenly broken out near Florence. The correspondent of the London Times writes:

On the 26th of July, towards eight o'clock in the evening, the wife of an English gentleman, named Besie, was attacked in her carriage, as she was returning from a visit to her daughter, the Marchioness Gaudagni, who resides in the neighborhood of Florence. The lady was accompanied by her son, a youth of seventeen years, and the assailants of the carriage were two in number, one of them being armed with a gun. Their appearance excited no suspicion, as officers of this character are extremely rare in Tuscany, and the men were supposed to be on their return from a day's work.

After killing one of the horses, and having with great roughness to the inmates of the carriage, the rascals, who were afterwards joined by four companions, took possession of every article of value upon which they could lay their hands, and which consisted of jewelry of the value of 1,000 francs, detained the youth, and forced the lady to proceed homewards. It was, however, distinctly intimated to her that unless her son's ransom, fixed at 12,000 scudi, or 76,500<sup>00</sup>, was paid that night at the hour and place then appointed by the robbers, two discharges of a musket would be made at the body of the young man's death. Two servants of the family were sent to the place of meeting with a check for the amount stipulated. The clumsy expedient, however, had been adopted of writing in the corner of the check a direction in English not to pay the money, but to detain the bearer. Now, even had this evidence been wanting, there would have been no chance of paying off paper instead of hard cash upon this sort of gentry. Whether the brigands had any suspicion that a trap had been laid for them, or whether, being novices in their trade, they were frightened at the step which they had taken does not appear, but the fact is that nobody appeared at the appointed place, and on the following day the prisoner was released.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.—A recent letter, thus gives an idea of "reorganization":

I have never attempted to reorganize my wife but once, I shall never attempt it again. I'd bin to a public dinner, and had allowed myself to be betrayed into drinkin' several people's health; and wishin' to make 'em as robust as possible, I continued drinkin' their health until my own became affected. The consenks wa' I presented myself at Betsey's beside, late at night, with considerable like concussed about my person. I had somehow got perehens of a horsewhip on my way home, rememb'rin' some cranky obser'vations of Mrs. Besie's, in the morning, the whip the wimpy pitiful liver, and in a loud voice said, "Betsey, you must reorganizan'!" I then I realized that I had to be reorganized.

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